Fair weather.

# HOT BARGAINS

Too many Hats still, and to unload in a hurry we shall sell the balance of this week about 50 dozen

: MEN'S STIFF Worth \$1.50 to \$2, for

They are small, medium, and full proportions, so that young men, middle-aged, or old men, can be pleased.

TO THE TRADE: WE OFFER BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.'S GOODS FOR SEASON 1892-93 At 50 per cent. off on Bostons : : : At 50 and 10 per cent. off on Bay States
Delivery made after March 31. Prices guaranteed.

Wholesale Boots Shoes and Rubbers 93 and 95 South Meridian St.

Ask your grocer for

eral days yet.

and officers with mud.

Princess Flour,

MAY GET THEIR DESERTS.

Prince Michael and His Spiritual Wife Sent

to Jail in Default of Bail.

DETROIT, Mich., March 30 .- "Prince"

Michael Mills and Lizzie Courts, disciples

of the "flying roll," who were arrested sev-

eral days ago on charges of immorality.

preferred by Mille's wife, were tried this

afternoon. A great crowd was in and

around the municipal building this morn-

ing when it was thought the prisoners

would be brought before the court. Owing

to the fear that the high pitch to which

public excitement had risen would result

in trouble and perhaps the lynching of

Michael, the city officials announced that

the hearing would not take place for sev-

When very few people were around the

court-room this afternoon, Mills and his

spiritual wife, Lizzie Courts, were brought

in to plead. Both refused to do this and

pleas of not guilty were entered in each

case. Mills is charged with adultery, etc.,

in connection with a girl under sixteen years of age, and his bail was fixed at \$1,-

700. The Courts woman was charged with adultery and her bail fixed at \$200. Both were held to answer next Monday morning.

After the court was adjourned the prison-

ers were taken to the jail, followed by a mob, which hooted and pelted the prisoners

General indignation is caused by the fact

that the punishment in store for Mills, in

case he is convicted of the three charges

made against him, does not befit the crime.

The most hemous crime committed upon

little Bernice Bickle would insure him a

life sentence if popular sentiment were allowed to dictate judgment, but the law

places the extreme penalty at five years. It is very probable that the most

serious charge of any yet made will be preferred against Mills.

At least the prosecuting attorney and the police will make every effort to se-

cure the necessary evidence and the mak-

ing of a complaint in the matter. The case

is that of Mary Armstrong, a girl of four-

teen, who was taken from the free-love colony by her father and taken back to

Canada. It she can be induced to return

here and testify against Mills, he will be

tried on the charge of criminal assault, a crime punishable by imprisonment for life. According to the story told by Mary Armstrong, she was, like Bernice Bickle, de-

tailed by Eliza Courts to be a companion

of Prince Michael on a certain night. She

refused to comply with the demand, and

was threatened with straight-jacket and

handcuffs, and finally compelled to submit to Michael's desires. Mrs. Mills, it is now

believed, will sue for a divorce on the

grounds of cruelty and adultery. Her

lawyers have the matter in hand and will

put the case through, if she does not change

THE WHISKY TRUST'S DEFENSE.

Claims to Have Violated No Law and Moves

to Quash the Indictment.

Boston, March 30 .- A hearing on peti-

tion to quash the indictments against the

members of the Whisky Trust was had to-

day before Judge Nelson. Much interest

was attached to the hearing. District At-

torney Allen, addressing the court, said the

counsel representing the defendants in the

case of the United States against Joseph B.

Greenhut, were there prepared to present

to the court their position on the pleas they

had filed. The government was anxious to

assist them in every way, especially as one

or two of the learned counsel came from

without the State. Mr. Root opened the

argument by stating the substance of the

indictment and the motion to quash. He said that the indictment merely charged in

substance that the officers of a legally in-corporated institution had manufactured

distilled spirits in a legal manner and sold

them at prices which they fixed themselves.

and that having done this, they had made

sales in Massachusetts and monopolized the trade in distilled spirits and exacted

Mr. Root was at a loss to know what crime had been committed. The law made

it an offense to monopolize trade and com-

merce between the states, but the present indictment did not allege that the defendant had done snything of the kind, and it merely charged a monopoly of trade in one State. Continuing, Mr. Root said the only

thing in the indictment which can be conjectured as furnishing ground for such a

charge as is made against the defendants

charge as is made against the defendants are the rebate contracts. Now, said Mr. Root, the company merely made an offer to Mills, Gaffney and others to sell them spirits, and if the latter would purchase exclusively from the company they were to receive a rebate, the spirits at the time of the sale being lawful property of the company. Under that offer the rebate was to be paid in six months. Does that constitute a contract in restraint of trade? The

company was willing to sell to anybody on

WILL BECOME A JEWESS.

Miss Gregory Porsakes the Gentiles in Order

to Marry the Man of Her Choice.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 80.-Yesterday

a Miss Annie Gregory, a member of an

Episcopal congregation in this city, re-

nonneed the Christian faith, and will leave

for Chicago to study the Jewish religion,

that she may marry the man of her choice.

one Meir Wiel. The announcement caused

considerable excitement in Chicago Jew-

ish circles. Rabbi Moses, of Chicago, stated that Wiel had been to see him, told

him all about the case, and asked his as-

from the people large sums of money.

Made by Blanton, Watson & Co.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis ROUTE.

For information as to the exact points, time and either particulars, call at "Big 4" offices: No. 1 East Washington street, No. 36 Jackson Place, Massachnetts-avenue and Union Stations.

\$3.65-TO CHICAGO-\$3.65

WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE

On and after March 23, 1892, this company sell first-class tickets to Chicago at \$3.65. The Big Four is the only line whose trains pass through the Columbian Exposition GROUNDS, in full view of all its buildings, and is therefore the only line that can justly claim the title of the WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE. It is also the only line entering Chicago via the celebrated Lake Front. All its passenger trains stop to receive and deliver passengers at Van Buren street, directly opposite the Great Anditorium, and in close proximity to the Grand Pacific, Paimer, Great Northern, Wellington, Leland and nearly all the leading hotels of Chicago.

Solid Vestibule Passenger Trains, composed of the finest compartment and standard Buffet Sleepers, Beclining Chair, Parior Cafe Cars and First-class Coaches leave Indianapolis Union Station daily at 12:01 Boon and 12:30 midnight, reaching Chicago in time for all Western connections.

Local Indianapolis & Chicago sleeper is placed on sleeping-car track west of Union Station. Open for passengers at 8 p. m. daily.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

engers at s p. m. daily. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

IS THE ONLY LINE SELLING

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DIFFERENT ROADS

WE ALSO HAVE THE BEST LINE TO Cincinnati,

Dayton,

Toledo

and Detroit. For further information call at C. H. & D. tieket office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 S. Illinois street, and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, Gen't Agent.

# KRAKAUER PIANOS

If you will call and examine these exquisite Pianos, and examine into their merits, and ascertain the low prices and easy monthly payments upon which they are sold, you will buy one.

# Pearson's Music-House.

Nos. 82 and 84 N. Pennsylvania St. Fine Tuning and Repairing.

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On Indianapolis improved property, in sums of \$1,000 or more, with the privilege of prepayment semi-annually.

JOHN S. SPANN & CO.. 86 East Market Street.

Whole Family Only 5 cts. a Day

Your demands answered any moment, day or night. Six-room house. Bath, water-closet, sprinkling forty feet front, and domestic service. indianapolis water co.

86° FOR WAGON WHEAT

CAPITAL OF BURMAH IN RUINS

Twenty-Five Thousand Families Rendered Homeless by a Great Fire.

Between One and Two Hundred Persons Believed to Have Perished, While Over 2,000 Are Suffering from Serious Injuries.

Search-Lights Thrown on Russian Forts at Night by Germans in Balloons.

Aerial Navigation Thought to Have Been Solved at Last - Foreign Anarchists Expelled from France-Ravochol Captured.

GREAT FIRE IN BURMAH,

Iandalay in Ashes, 25,000 Families Homeless and Hundreds Burned or Injured.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CALCUTTA, March 30 .- Dispatches from Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, say that fire has been raging there since last night. Three-fourths of the city has been laid in ashes, and the fire is not yet under controi. The whole business portion of the city has been swept away. The loss of life is between seventy-five and one bundred already, so far as known, and scores of persons have not been accounted for. No search has been made for bodies, as the people have been fleeing to the open country all day, trying to save their household goods and escape the intense heat which envelopes the ruins. They are camping at a distance from the city, without food or shelter, and calls for help for them have been sent out by the authorities.

The fire is said to have been caused by the coals from a fire in a native's house in the lower quarter of the city. There is no provision against fire in the city and the people did not wait to fight it, but fled panic-stricken before it. The road to Amarapura is crowded with fugitives who will seek help in that city. The suffering will be intense as the rest of the city will be destroyed before morning and about 25,000 families will be homeless.

Chief Secretary Symes has appealed to the English in Rangoon for aid. He tele graphs that thousands will die unless food and medicine for the injured are sent at once. Several physicians left for the city to-night and food will be sent to-morrow. The residence of Sir Alexander McKenzie, chief commissioner, was burned this morning and two of their servants were mortal-

ly injured. The total number of those severely burned is thought to be about 2,500. Latest reports say that the loss of life was underestimated. It may reach two hundred and perhaps more, although many now thought to be dead may have been only missed in the confusion, or may be on their way to near-by villages in search of food and shelter.

### SEARCH-LIGHTS FROM ABOVE. Electricity and Balloons Utilized at Night by

German Spies in Poland. St. PETERSBURG, March 20 .- The pres ence of balloons over the forts and encampments in Poland 18 becoming more frequen than ever, and this fact is causing much indignation among army officers, who are helpless to prevent military secrets from becoming known to the German officers, who are taking observations from a height that places them beyond the reach of any bullets aimed at them. One of these balloons, from the German frontier, recently appeared at Kovno. It hovered above the fortress there until the officer in command became so greatly exasperated that he ordered some of the soldiers to fire at the balloon and if possible to bring it to the ground. Had the soldiers been able to hit the big silken bag floating so high in the air and make a hole in it, it would have meant a horrible death for its occupante but the range was too great and the powder burned in the attempt was useless. The Germans continued their observations, in no way bothered by the firing, and when they had concluded they returned whence

they came.
The impression grows stronger daily that the Germans have at last solved the longstudied problem of aerial navigation. The balloons that have appeared over various places in Poland are under perfect control. They move in any desired direction, and the wind currents have no perceptible effect on them. In fact, in at least one instauce already reported, it is known that the balloon sailed directly against a strong wind. Some of the observers accounted for this on the ground that the upper current, in which the balloon was, was moving in an opposite direction from the current nearer the earth. This argument was rendered fallacious in a very short time by the balloon stopping over the military camp at Dombrowico and then maneuvering to obtain positions from which the camp could

be studied in detail. A few nights ago the inhabitants of War-saw were startled by an intensely bright light that fell from the sky upon the city. All eyes were turned upward, but nothing could be seen save a path of light that ended in a small focus. Many people in their excitement thought it was a comet in close proximity to the earth, and were greatly frightened. Suddenly the ray of light swept in another direction, and when their eyes became accustomed to the darkness that followed they could see far up in the sky a balloon. Then it dawned upon the people that it was an electric search light that had caused the brilliant illumimination, and that the Germans were con-tinuing their observations of the Russian defenses with its aid. The balloon remained over the city until 1 o'clock in the morning, when the light was extinguised, and the balloon, heading westward toward

the frontier of Prussia, disappeared. Later another balloon was seen over the Proushkorf railway station. It remained stationary for a time, and then started in the direction of the fort works, near Kelets, where it hovered awhile, when it returned across the frontier.

Reports of similar occurrences have been received from Sosnovitsky and other places along the frontier. The balloons came from Prussian territory in the night, and projected the rays of poweful search lights in every direction. The balloons, which were at a great height, remained stationary, sometimes for the space of forty minutes, and would then proceed in any desired direction. There is no doubt the steering apparatus, whatever it is, is admirably adapted for its purposes, for the balloons apparently answer to it as readily as does a vessel to her helm. Russian officials hold that with manageable balloons the whole system of warfare will be changed. It is self-evident that none of the present fortifications will be able to withstand an attack from above them. Shells could be dropped with almost unerring certainty, and no city could defend itself from an sistance in the matter. This the Rabbi has | enemy far up in the air beyond the reach promised, and is now awaiting the girl's of any missile. Even modern cannons

be used against balloons for the reason that gun carriages have not been made that will allow of a perpendicular elevation.

## ANARCHISTS "FIRED."

Refugees from Other Countries Expelled from France-Arrest of Ravachol. Paris, March 30 .- In accordance with the decision of the government to adopt the most stringent measures to repress the Anarchists, orders for their expulsion from France were to-day communicated to forty of the leading foreign Anarchists in Paris. No actual crime is charged against these men, but the authorities are determined to prevent them from committing any acts of violence here. They are known to be hand in glove with the French Anarchists, and it is believed they will be far less dangerous if they are driven from the country. Several other Anarchists, who were warned a short time ago to leave France, paid no attention to the warning, and gave no sign that they intended to depart. To-day they were taken in charge by the police and conducted to the frontier. The Anarchists who have been notified to leave are Italians, Germans, Austrians, Swiss and Belgiaus. They must leave the country within twenty-four hours.

The Eclair to-day publishes an interview with Louise Michel, the well-known revolutionary agitator, who always appears with violent denunciations of government and society in times of popular excitement. Age has not cooled the ardor of her hatred, and her animosity to law and order shows no sign of diminution. To the representative of the Eclair who inter-viewed her, she said that during the present revolutionary period every one ought to give his life without fear and kill his enemies without remorse. She was convinced, she declared, that at the May day celebration of the workingmen the government would imprison so many people that it would make itself ridiculous and odious. She prophesied that a social revolution was imminent, but added that she did not expect there would be any disturbance on

May day.

The police to-day arrested Ravachol, the alleged author of the recent explosions in

It has been learned that a police commissary and six gen-darmes who were in search of Rayachol found him in a cafe at the corner of Rue Lanery and the Boulevardo Magena, which is frequented by work-ingmen. When Ravschol saw the police enter the place he sprang to his feet and, putting his hand inside the breast of his coat, half drew a pistol from his pocket. Before he had time to use the weapon the police rushed upon him and seized him. He made a sharp struggle against his captors, but was soon overcome and his hands tied behind his back. Ravachol was in no way cowed by his arrest, but shouted as loudly as he could, "Vive anarchie." At the prison he was searched, and it found that he was armed with loaded revolvers, and that his walking cane was a sword stick. The officials anthropometrically examined him and the measurements taken identified him with the notorious Anarchist criminal, Konigstein. Ravachol denied his identity when arraigned before a magistrate for examination after his arrest. He was then suddenly confronted by a supposed accomplice named Chaumartin, who, as soon as he caught sight of the prisoner, ex-

"Ravachol, I recognize you, though your To this the noted Anarchist replied: "If ! am Ravachol, that does not prove that blow up houses. Ravachol first appeared in the cafe where ne was arrested about a week ago. He excited suspicion by his anarchical tenets and his possession of prompt and precise details of the recent explosions. His description appearing in a newspaper, a waiter in the cafe was struck by its resemblance to that of the then known visitor, and waited for the man's next visit, when the waiter warned the police. Nitro-glycerine bombs

and coining implements were found in Rayachol's lodgings. Kayachol is already under sentence of death by default for the murder of an old man. He is well dressed and has the dandyish air, long limbs and short trunk characteristic of criminals.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Germans in America Asked to Assist Their Starving Countrymen in Russia. St. Petersburg, March 30.-Reports re ceived from the distressed provinces contradict the statements that have been circulated in the United States that the peasants are in no further need of assistance. Mr. Murphy, one of the American agents, will issue an appeal to the German-American people for aid. He says that there are in the distressed provinces 300,000 German colonists, 120,000 of whom are Lutherans and eighty thousand Catholics, who are in distress, who appeal to their kinsmen in the United States for aid. The crops have failed for several years and there was not a drop of rain for ninety-two days in 1891. The colonists have been decimated by spotted typhus fever. The government has done all in its power to relieve the sufferers and has expended 200,000,000 roubles. Aid must be speedy in order to be effective. If the German-American citizens will send a shipload of unground Indian corn the peasants will be enabled to grind part of it in their own wind mills and to sow the remainder. Mr. Charles Emery Smith, the United States Minister here, will see that it is properly distributed among the German colonists, who have been instructed how

Herbert Bismarck May Get in Trouble,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, March 30 .- Vienna dispatches state that Count Herbert Bismarck, who is sojourning in that city, is attracting attention to himself by the reckless manner in which be discusses, in public and private, the vagaries of Emperor William. It is said that the Emperor Franz Josef, who is thoroughly loyal to his brother sovereign, is unable to conceal his annoyance at the Count's conduct. The Austrian Emperor is said to have indulged in some cutting remarks to his courtiers in reference to the course Count Bismarck takes out of revenge for being dismissed from an office which he owed solely to his father's abilities and influence.

Four More of Deeming's Murders. ADELAIDE, March 30 .- The Melbourne police believe they have discovered proofs that Deeming, in addition to his many other crimes, murdered a man named Keays, with whom he went to the Cape of Good Hope from Australia in 1888. Deeming, they say, subsequently wrote to friends of Keays in Sidney, that Keavshad died in the Transvaal gold fields. Detective Brant has identified a photograph of Deeming as of a man wanted for the murder of three men at Johannesburg.

a Enropean named Graham, a Kaffir and a During the voyage from Albany to Ade-laide Deeming passed the time in playing draughts. In an interview aboard the steamer he said he was aware that the bodies of his wife and children had been discovered at Rain Hill. He complained that no opportunity had been given him to clear himself of the suspicion.

in South Africa, in 1888. The victims were

Damage Suit Against the Western Union. CRAB ORCHARD, Ky., March 30 .- Dr. J. S. Burdette has brought suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company for \$25,000 damages, for the loss of his wife, whose death, it is charged, was caused by nondelivery of a message. Last November Burdette sent for a physician to come to see his wife, who was taken suddenly ill. The telegram was given to a messenger boy, who carried it in his pocket until the next day.

The Reporter Got the Drep on Them. PHENIX, A. T., March 30,-Yesterday Adjutant-gene ral Gill and Surgeon-general Helm, armed with knives and pistols, visited the Republican office and attempted to carve W. L. Vail. the Associated Press correspondent. Vail got the drop on them. however, and marched them out at the muzzle of a six-shooter. Governor Murphy has been asked to demand the surrender of

Does Not Want His Name Longer Used in Connection with the Presidency.

"The People Seem to Favor Harrison," He Says, "Whose Administration Has Been Able, Clean, Courageous and Patriotic."

Kentucky's Delegates to Minneapolis Instructed to Vote for the President.

Mr. Blair Still in the Ring, According to an Interview with a Reporter-A Preacher's Attempt to Combine Politics and Religion.

# LET'S MAKE IT UNANIMOUS.

Cullom Withdraws from the Presidential Race and Eulogizes Harrison. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, March 30 .- Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, is not a presidential candidate. He is out in favor of the nomination of President Harrison. To-night the Senator addressed a letter to ex-Mayor Roche, of Chicago, in which he says that the people seem to demand another term for President Harrison, and that he desires his own name shall not be used further for the nomination. It was the intention of Senator Cullom till recently to do nothing specially to accelerate his presidential boom and nothing to choke it off, but he has come to the conclusion, after the meeting of several county conventions in Illily portion of it, favors a continuance of the present administration, and as a good Republican, desiring party success before personal aggrandizement, he would do nothing or permit nothing in his power to be left undone to secure party success. He therefore recommends his friends to stand by President Harrison. The retirement of Sentor Cullom leaves but one open aspirant in the way of a renomination by acclamation, and that is General Alger. It is now believed in Washington that President Harrison's renomination by acclamation is assured. Senator Cullom's letter to ex-Mayor Roche is as fol-"My Dear Friend-Your favor of the 25th,

in which you inquire concerning my wishes in reference to the selection of a delegation to be chosen by the Republicans in the several congressional districts, and by our State convention, to represent the party in the national convention to be held at Minneapolis in June next, has been received, and take pleasure in answering you frankly as to my position.

"I have said to Republicans who have written to me and to the gentlemen representing the press who have interviewed me that I would esteem it a high honor to have the support of the Illinois delegation in the national Republican convention for President of the United States, and would be pleased to have such delegation do all that honorably could be done to secure for me the nomination. I have had many letters asking me to leave my post of duty here and come to our State and take part in the campaign going on there between candidates for the several State offices, and also to look after my own interest in the selection of delegates to the national convention. I have declined to do so, and as I am situated I do not feel at liberty to leave my official duties to take part in any campaign for myself or any one else, and would not do so for any office.

"To the people of the State of Illinois who have honored me repeatedly with their confidence, and whom I have served officially for many years, I am grateful. I desire, however, that my name shall not be longer used as a candidate for the office of President. The people seem to favor the renomination of President Harrison, whose administration has been able, clean, courageons and patriotic. I am a Republican, I believe in the principles and policies of the party, and I expect always to do my part as I may be able, in upbolding it while in power and securing for it victory. have before us in Illinois and in the Nation a great and stubborn battle. We must have harmony in our ranks if we are to be assured of success either in the State or Nation. Our State and national conventions should be wise in the selection of candidates who are most likely to give our party success in the State and Nation, and by success give assurance of the continuance of our present wise, strong and patriotic foreign policy; a well-considered uscal policy, the foundation principle of which is honest money for an honest people; a revenue policy under which Amerternal policy that will make navigation safe and sure on our great rivers; that will give commerce between the States protection from extortions and unjust discrimination; that will give the country a pure and competent civil service; that will compel regard for the rights of every citizen in every State; that will make the government pursuant in its parts and invincible in their unity. With respect, I am very truly yours, S. M. CULLOM."

## KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS

Indorse the Administration and Choose Harrison Delegates to Minneapolis.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Louisville, March 30. - The Republican State convention, to choose delegates at large to Minneapolis, was called to order at Liederkranz Hall at 2:30 P. M., by Hon. John W. Yerkes, chairman of the State central committee. Mr. Yerkes made a short introductory speech and gave an outline of what might be expected of the committee on resolutions. Senator Parker was chosen temporary chairman and Deputy Collector Riley, of Louisville, was made temporary secretary. While the committee on permanent organization was preparing its report speeches were made by Hon. William O. Bradley, Hon. George Denny and others. When the committee on organization made its report Maj. A. T. Wood was chosen as permanent chairman and Sam J. Roberts, of Lexington, permanent secretary. The afternoon session was called to order at 4 o'clock. When the committee on credentials reported it was discovered that there were two reports, a majority and a minority report. The split occurred over differences existing between the two factions in the Lexington district. After some wrangling the minority report was adopted, allowing the delegates of both factions to be represented in the convention by half a vote each. The following platform was adopted: Resolved, That this convention does now af-firm its admiration and full adherence to its

past history and to the present principles of the Republican party.
We favor and indorse the McKinley tariff bill and the system of reciprocity as now mangurated by our party and the earnest maintainence of the honor and dignity of the Republic in its relation with foreign nations, and we oppose and utter our protests against the free and unlimited coin-

age of silver. We most cordially indorse the administration of President Harri. 'n and recommend that the delegates selected by this convention vote for his renomination as President by the next Republican national convention. The balloting did not begin until after 10

o'clock to-night. At midnight three delegates at large had been elected, Hon. W. O. Bradley, George W. Denny, of Lexington, and John Feland, sr., of Owensboro, J. C. Jackson, colored, of Lexington, was elected as the fourth after a hard fight between the colored contingent, and the convention adjourned at 1

o'clock A. M. The district delegates, in the order of men; Michigan, from London; City of Paris the districts, are: A. D. Cosby and O. Ross and Wyoming, from Liverpool; Moravia,

Dr. W. G. Hunter and William Turner; R. H. Martin and Judge Wilby, A. E. Wilson and Horace Scott, Sixth contested, L. P. Tarleton and Leslie Combs, Col. D. R. Collier and Curtis Burnam.

## EX-SENATOR BLAIR TALKS. He Is Still Nursing His Boom, and Doesn't

Propose to Let It Die. PITTSBURG, March 30 .- Ex-Senator H. W. Blair, of New Hampshire, was in the city for a few hours to-day on his way from the West. In an interview, Mr. Blair touched on politics. In reply to a question as to how his presidential campaign was progressing, he said he would prefer not to discuss that matter. "My name is before the country," he said, "and I don't like to talk about the matter. It would not be in good taste for me to express my opinion of my chances. Neither can I say what the delegation from my

State will do." "You are not pushing your canvass, then,

Senator!"

"Oh, am I not?" rejoined the education champion, raising his brows and emiling. "I did not know that; I don't think I said so." The Senator gave the impression that he was most decidedly in the race, and proposed to remain there.
"The matter of the nomination for the

"The matter of the nomination for the presidency is a grave one for the party," he continued. "When the convention meets at Minneapolis the duty will be to select a man about whose carrying the country there will be no doubt. The worth and fitness and, above all, the strength of each candidate should be properly weighed and considered, and no man's name should be proceed in nomination who cannot be elected.

piaced in nomination who cannot be elected nominated. You ask me the President's chances. I only say that if the convention concludes that his nomination will serve the best interests of our party, that he will obtain it and I hope in that event be re-elected. But the convention will not be true to its duty if it puts up a man who might jeopardize the success of the party on the tariff and silver issues. If Cleveland is nominated by the Democrats, and it looks as if he will be, there will be two gold men before the country and the issue will be narrowed to the tariff. I suppose Cleveland would be acceptable to the Southern Democrats. They know what they owe to the protective policy of the Republicans and might not like to see any reform of the tariff that would interfere with their growing prosperity, but foresee that they are likely to support Cleveland. In the West there is nothing like the strong free silver sentiment that its advocates would have us suppose."

## POLITICS AND RELIGION.

Kansas Preacher's Efforts to Combine the Two Under the "People's Church." Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 30.-Rev. W. Todd, for two years past pastor of the Unitarian Church in this city, has issued a call for a mass-meeting next Sunday afternoon to organize the People's Church. To-day Rev. Todd appeared before the People's party central committee and attempted to interest these politicians in his scheme. He was informed that as a cencommittee nothing could but as individuals wished him "God-speed." The city pastors have always fought the People's party for its alleged socialistic and un-American tendencies. It is Rev. Todd's idea to organize in the large towns people's churches, at which laboring men can assemble and discuss what he terms "moral and political" questions. Many of the People's party politicians here have been attending his meetings, as he preaches political sermons almost exclusively. He has gotten into several newspaper discussions while defending the new party, and is in close touch with all its leaders. In a circular which was distributed here to-day and left with the central committee for its consideration, Rev. Todd asks all those who have no connection with other churches and more especially those who feel ostracised by them, either on account of their social position or their attitude of unbelief towards what goes by the name of religion, to assist him in organizing his church.

opposition to the orthodox churches which are pronounced nothing more nor less than societies for advancing the interests of plutocracy, Rev. Todd proposes to form a "fraternity that can receive with open arms the poor, the mentally and spiritually needy, and even the outcast, and can welcome every honest thinker who, however much he may differ with us in opinions, will work for the upbuilding of humanity without neutralizing his good offices with an imposition of

sectarian or political bonds." Rev. Todd came to this city from Massachusetts and in an interview to-day stated that life on the frontier had shown him the injustice of social and political conditions which apply in the East.

Trying to Effect a Compromise, Jackson, Miss., March 30.—It is ascertained that Republicans of this Stateare quietly at work to effect a compromise between the Warmonth and Leonard wings of the Republican party in Louisiana and taking advantage of the seemingly preconcilable condition of the Democratic factions there to place a compromise ticket in the field. It is stated here to-night that the difficulty in the way is the re-installment of ex-Col-lector Wimberly. It is further stated that if the President shall accede to Wimberly's re-installment a compromise ticket will be placed in the field there. Some of Wimberly's friends in this (his own) State think that his re-election will also prevent

a split in the Republican delegation

from this State to the national convention

and produce hermony in the Republican

party of this State. Railway Employes Organize.

NEWTON, Kan., March 30 .- The first convention of the railway employes of Kansas met in Newton to-day. Addresses were made by United States District Attorney J. W. Ady, Chas. Blucher and C. S. Bowman, of Newton, and William Mitchell, of Topeka. The convention then went into executive session and effected a State organization of railway employes' clubs, the object being to take a hand in politics. with the purpose of protecting railway em-ployes from legislation tending to reduce their salaries or do other harm.

The "big four" of 1888-Chauncey M. Depew. Thomas C. Platt, Senator Frank Hiscock and ex-Senator Warner Millerwill likely be New York's delegates at large

to the Republican national convention. The Onio Legislature has enacted into a law the bill redistricting the State for congressional purposes. It gives the Democrats six districts and the Republicans tifteen, which is just reversing the present

At the meeting of the Democratic congressional campaign committee at Washington, last night, Hon. John T. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, was elected chairman; Lawrence Gardner, of the District of Columbia, secretary, and J. L. Norris, of the District of Columbia, treasurer. The chairman was authorized to appoint the executive committee. Charles A. O. McCiellan and William S. Foreman are the Indiana and Illinois members, respectively.

Movements of Steamers. HAMBURG, March 80 .- Arrived: Gothia, of Baltimore. Boston, March 30. - Arrived: Kansas, from

BALTIMORE, March 30 .- Arrived: Zaandam and Ohio, from Rotterdam. ROTTERDAM, March 30,-Arrived: Amsterdam, from New York. London, March 80.—Sighted: Hermann, Workendam, City of New York and Spree,

from New York. NEW YORK, March !O .- Arrived: Pommeranian, from Glasgow; Havel, from Bremen; Michigan, from London; City of Paris

Developing Into a Farce in Its Endeavor

to Make Democratic Capital.

Host of Questions Fired at Commissioner Raum Merely for the Purpose of Injecting Names

of Republicans Into the Report.

Monday Fixed as the Day for Voting on the Springer Free-Wool Bill.

Prospects of Reviving the Silver Bill Growing Less Bright-The Behring Sea Modus Vivendi and Arbitration Treaty.

## FOR POLITICAL EFFECT.

Mr. Enloe Continues His Efforts to Smirch Raum and Other Republicans. WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The examina-

tion of Commissioner Raum was resumed to-day by the House special pension investigating committee. Mr. Enloe asked reasons for the dismissal of Edward Renaud, a Pension Office clerk. The Commissioner read three letters, in two of which he asked the dismissal of Renaud. In these letters Mr. Raum called attention to a special dispatch which had appeared in the New York Tribune, criticizing the conduct of Pension Office officials, and commenting particularly upon one case, The Commissioner wrote that Mr. Renaud admitted having the papers in this case of in carrying the country. I think the strug-gle will be a keen one. It will be fought why he had the papers. Mr. Renaud's due ties did not require him to examine the pas pers, and he had no right to take the pas pers from the files. The article could not have been written without these papers and, while Mr. Renaud denied having written or inspired the are ticles, he admitted being a writer for the Tribune. The article was a misstatement of the case. Mr. Raum, i his letter, further stated that Renaud, after Commissioner Black went out of office, boasted of having written the well-known "Physical Wreck" articles; and Mr. Kaum demanded his dismissal on the ground that no clerk in the department should be per-mitted to attack the head of the bureau in which he served. Renaud was dismissed from the Pension Office. Subsequently he was employed in the Census Office, and witness wrote a third letter to Secretary Noble, calling his attention to Renaud's employment. Renaud was still in the Cen-

To Mr. Enloe the Commissioner said he had never heard that Secretary Noble had said the statements in the article were true, The Tribune correspondent denied that Rehand had written the article or furnished the facts. Renaud had refused to assist witness in ascertaining the name of the author. Renaud had never said the papers were put on his desk by mistake.

ENLOE THROWS OUT A DRAG-NET Mr. Enloe asked the Commissioner how long it was since the New York Tribune had ceased to make war upon his adminis-

The Commissioner said he really could not tell. He was not usually a reader of the Tribune. "Did you." Mr. Enloe asked. "send any

body to see Mr. Russell Harrison-or did you go to see him-to ask him to use his infinence with the manager or the control ling powers of the Tribune to stop this at tack upon your administration?" "I did not." "Do you know of anybody being to see

him for that purpose!

"I do not know anything about it." "Do you know of Mr. Lemon having performed such service!" "I have no knowledge or information on the subject."

"Do you know of anybody having spoken to Mr. Whitelaw Reid to get him to stor this correspondence attacking your administration? 'I have no knowledge of it." "Have you ever heard of such a thing?"

"I understood that one of the principal men of the Tribune office was in the city here, and that he had some conversation, probably at the Secretary's office. It was probably with General Bussey. I did not see the gentleman, and had no conversation with him." "Do you know what the conversation

with General Bussey was?" "I do not. I learned that the gentleman seemed to be laboring under the impression that the department was very much dissatisfied with my management of the Pension Office, and that they informed him quite to the contrary, that they thought I was giving to the country a good administ tion of the Pension Office.

"Was it General Bussey who told you so?" "He informed me of something of that kind. I suppose that this gentleman also any conversation with Mr. Noble about it I did have with General Bussey. He void unteered to make the statement." "Did General Bussey state that the mate ter had been arranged?" UNJUSTLY CRITICISED.

"He said that this gentleman was some what surprised at being informed that the department thought that my administration was good and that the criticisms on it "Did General Bussey tell you that Mr. Russell Harrison and Mr. Lemon and other gentlemen had interceded with this man! "No. sir; that is entirely new to me."

"You have not heard what it was that brought this man here from New York!" "No. 51r." "What was his name?" "I cannot recall his name. I was not ace "Have you not understood that the influence of the administration was brough

to bear on Mr. Whitelaw Reid to stop these attacks?" "I have no direct information on the subject." "I do not suppose you have any direct information, but has not that been your

understanding?" "I cannot state that I have any information on the subject. Persons had spoken to me with some indignation about the manner in which the Tribune was conducting itself in the matter, and said that Mr. Reid ought to be spoken to."

"Did the President ever express himself

to you in that way?" "No. sir. I never talked with the President about it. "Did Russell Harrison?" "I never said a word to Mr. Harrison on the subject.

"Did Mr. Lemon!" "Who were the persons who expressed themselves as you say?" "I cannot tell you. Many persons coming into the office, and talking about these articles, thought it a little curious that one of the principal bureaus of the government should be attacked by the Tribune,

while Mr. Whitelaw Reid was a minister at Paris." "While he was holding a position under the administration?

"Did they express to you the idea that anybody holding a public position under the government, and having control of a public journal, should muzzle his paper?" "I have no information on the subject."

This closed the most interesting portion of the day's testimony, the remainder of the hearing being devoted to listening to the reasons which influenced the Commissioner in removing certain clerks.

### TO BE PASSED MONDAY. Democrats Will Force the Free-Wool Bill

to a Vote Next Week, WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The Springer free-wool bill was denounced in the House of Rapresentatives, to-day, as a conspiracy